

OJINAGA DEFENSE FORCE FLEES BEFORE VILLA

**Record For Attendance, Fun
And Trotting Mark For West
All Broken Third Day Of Fair**

Racing Program

Overflowing crowds, thrills, broken track records and near accidents were a few of the many features of the third day of the great Arizona state fair of 1917, which already has gone down in history as by far the largest and most successful ever held in the southwest.

It was the greatest show the people of Arizona ever have been given the opportunity of witnessing. Other days of this year's fair yet to come may excel this record of the third day, but thus far in the history of state fairs in Arizona there never has been one so filled from beginning to end with exhibitions, contests and sports of the sort that thrill the onlooker as yesterday.

When the great attendance streamed from the grounds last night as darkness began to gather, clogging every exit and overwhelming all means of transportation to the city, everyone declared that it had been a great show, one worth going far to see and staying long to witness.

Features of the Day
Among other things to remember, the great crowd saw the fastest mile ever trotted west of the Mississippi river.

The fastest heat and fastest race ever trotted in Phoenix.

Indian day was the particular destination of yesterday, the third day of the great state fair of 1917, and it brought out a gathering of people that in itself proved to be as big a show as any that had a place on the program. No other state fair in the country could have such an interesting attendance.

Gandy in their beaded dress and bright-colored clothing, the Indians of the Salt River valley and vicinity, hundreds in number, made the pilgrimage to the state fair yesterday, a sight to open the eyes of eastern visitors, of whom there were many. Every tribe was represented in the great gathering, the older ones, who but recently have renounced the blanket, being accompanied by the younger of the Indian school, showing, in contrast, the remarkable advancement made by the younger generation. These young Indians of the Phoenix Indian school made the biggest hit of the day in their review and flag drill, a sight that brought storms of applause from the crowded grandstand.

Close Call to Crash
One near accident occurred that brought the thousands of people to their feet in fearful anticipation when a wild horse leaped over the fence from the half-mile track to the mile track, just in front of the 2:11 pacers as they swept down the stretch in the fifth heat. The mad horse fortunately averted away from the first three racers and then back to the rail, just barely missing the last horse, May Davis, and her driver, McKillop.

The military band of 37 pieces attached to the staff of Governor Cantu of Lower California arrived in Phoenix yesterday morning and was one of the most enjoyable features at the fair in the afternoon. Following a concert on the downtown streets at noon, the band was taken to the fair grounds. The organization fulfilled every advance statement, proving to be a splendid organization. The program at the fair grounds was opened by the band with the Star Spangled Banner, the great throng standing, hatless, in patriotic observance.

Crowded Early
The crowd started early to the ground, filling the street cars and all other means of transportation from 10 o'clock until long past the noon hour. The grandstand was completely sold out at 2:30 o'clock, there being not a single seat left. From there the crowd overflowed into every available spot. The enclosure accommodated several thousand.

It was a good-natured throng, intent on having a good time, and although it filled every passageway

(Continued on Page Two)

GOVERNMENT SOON
TO HAVE CORNER
ON U. S. SILVER

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A government "corner" on all silver produced in the United States within the next year is planned jointly by American and British officials to prevent the competition of purchases by other foreign governments from raising prices to the point where coinage becomes unprofitable.

Representatives of the two governments are conferring with leading silver producers. It was learned today, on proposed conditions under which the governments would virtually control the silver market for a year at a price somewhat lower than the prevailing rate of 86 cents an ounce.

This plan does not contemplate the cutting off of supply to jewelers and other users of silver since the governments would use only part of the metal under contract for coinage and would release the balance for national industrial purposes. One of the chief results would be to place restrictions on the acquisition of silver by oriental countries, where a greatly enlarged demand for silver coins has been caused by commercial activities of the war.

More than 74,000,000 ounces of silver were produced in the United States in 1916 and this year's output promises to be greater. Director of the Mint Baker's report shows that the government used 13,314,000 ounces for coinage during the year ending June 30 and probably will use 20,000,000 ounces this year.

All mints now are working 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to increase the output of "change" including one cent pieces for which war activities and war taxes have caused a strong demand.

Ariz. Copper Stake

Race No. 1, 2:16 Trot, Purse \$5,000

1. Don De Lopez, blk. g., driver Ward. By Kinney De Lopez. Entered by F. E. Ward.

2. Picture Tramp, b. g., driver C. A. Durfee. By Trampstap. Entered by I. L. Borden.

3. Belabola, br. m., driver De-Ryder. By Red Lock. Entered by T. E. Pollock.

4. Pefelity, Lynwood, ch. g., driver Kirby. By Lynwood W. Entered by Jim Kirby.

Race No. 2, 3-year-old Pace, Purse \$500

1. Willett, La, f. driver Best. By Lou Kinney. Entered by Wm. Legation.

2. Lillian Directly, br. m., driver Davidson. By Directly. Entered by Dr. A. H. Davidson.

3. Bill, s. g., driver De-Ryder. By Otis Jr. Entered by W. L. Selman.

4. Mary Jane, b. m., driver Brawner. Entered by Walter Brainerd.

5. Two Step, b. g., driver Smith. By Lou Kinney. Entered by Chas. Smith.

Race No. 3, 2:20 Trot, Special Purse \$100

1. Otis Jr., b. g., driver Schenck. By James Otis. Entered by Mrs. L. N. Schenck.

2. Jewel Tulus, blk. s., driver Belt. By Pactolus. Entered by Dr. J. G. Belt.

3. Kildare, blk. g., driver Brunj. By Zombro. Entered by Dr. J. G. Belt.

4. Stewart, r. g., driver J. E. Langdon. By Vassar. Entered by J. E. Langdon.

Race No. 4, 2:20 Pace, Purse \$1000

1. Gay Tommy, b. g., driver Best. By Tom Ferguson. Entered by J. R. Lambert.

2. Vernon Russell, b. g., driver Butler. By Russell Mac. Entered by Alexander and Smith.

3. Clara Todd, br. m., driver De-Ryder. Entered by T. E. Pollock.

4. Ellen Douglas, b. m., driver Montgomery. By Argot Hall. Entered by T. E. Pollock.

Running Races

No. 2, 5/8-mile, Purse \$200

1. Jimmie, jockey Morrison, 107 lbs.

2. Apache Kid, jockey Donovan, 114 lbs.

3. San Bernito, jockey Martinez, 114 lbs.

4. Chas. Harvey, jockey Mander, 114 lbs.

5. Little Blues, jockey J. Armstrong, 114 lbs.

No. 3, 1/2-mile, Purse \$200

1. Little Spider, jockey Martinez, 114 lbs.

2. Hurley Hill, jockey J. Armstrong, 114 lbs.

3. Vanity Fair, jockey Sands, 114 lbs.

4. C. W. Hodges, 114 lbs.

5. Oklahoma Irish, jockey Feeney, 114 lbs.

No. 1 Three-quarter-mile, Purse \$200

1. Dublin Minstrel, jockey Simpson, 114 lbs.

2. Class A, jockey Mason, 103 lbs.

3. Lady Mint, jockey J. Duck, 114 lbs.

4. Gila, 107 lbs.

5. Bob Nail, jockey Bury, 114 lbs.

6. Tom Franks, jockey Manders, 114 lbs.

ITALIANS HOLD NEW LINE
ALONG PLAVE RIVER BUT
GIVE GROUND ELSEWHERE

While the Italians continue to hold tenaciously to most of the new line along the Plave river from the Adriatic sea to the region of Feltre and through the northern hills westward from Feltre to Lake Garda, they again have been compelled to give ground in both sectors to the Teutonic allied armies.

Upon the shoulders of the Italians alone for several days must rest the security of the Plave line and of historic Venice for the information has been vouchsafed by Major General Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British war office, that the upper hand but not yet having been gained by the British and French fighting forces can be placed in the field to reinforce the Italians.

Meanwhile the enemy is striving energetically to force passages of the Plave at various points and has been successful in crossing the stream at Grisolero, some 20 miles northeast of Venice. Here, however, the Teutons are being held by the defending forces.

To the north, around Zenson, where the stream was negotiated by the Austro-Germans Tuesday, fighting is still in progress, with the Italians holding the upper hand but not yet having been able to drive the invaders to the eastern bank of the stream. Further north attempts to gain a foothold on the western bank of the Plave between Quoro and Feltre were repulsed with heavy casualties.

In the hilly region from Tezze on the Trentino front, eastward to Feltre, a distance of about 12 miles, the Italians have fallen back before the enemy, who also has gained additional vantage points on the Asiago plateau and the Sette Comuni. On the western bank of Lake Garda the Austro-Germans attempted to push forward southward but were held by the Italians.

On the western front in France and Belgium the situation remains normal, with only heavy bombardments and minor infantry operations in progress on various sectors.

The British drive against the Turks both along the Tigris river and in Palestine continues successful. The Ottoman forces have withdrawn their line from 30 to 50 miles north of Tekrit, placing them virtually 150 miles northwest of Baghdad on the Tigris. In Palestine the Turks have been forced back an additional seven miles. It is reported that they have lost half their effectives in men killed, wounded or made prisoner since the operation began.

A British torpedo boat destroyer and a small monitor have been sunk by an enemy submarine while operating in conjunction with the Palestine column. Thirty-three men from the two vessels are missing.

The internal situation in Russia still remains obscure.

Although dispatches sent out by the Finnish Telegram Bureau assert that Premier Kereenski again is in control in Petrograd, other reports are to the effect that he has set up his government in Moscow and that fighting still continues in the capital. No advances have been forthcoming from provisional government forces.

Americans Exact Revenge

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 14.—(By the Associated Press).—American infantrymen exacted a part revenge for a trench raid during a recent night by ambushing a large German patrol in No Man's Land, killing or wounding a number of the enemy.

The American patrol, in which there were some Frenchmen, arranged the ambush near the German lines on a shell ruined farm.

After lying in the mud nearly all night the patients of the watchers were rewarded by the sight of a large German patrol, its number more than double that of the Franco-Americans.

The Germans were permitted to pass, when the Americans and Frenchmen on their flank opened a hot fire from shell craters and other shelters where they were secreted.

The Germans were taken completely by surprise and bolted, carrying with them their men who had been hit.

The number of dead and wounded Germans is uncertain, but none of the men in ambush was hit by the bullets the Germans later sent in from a distance.

There were congratulations all round when the Americans and French re-entered their trenches.

Patrol work on both sides is becoming more active, as is also the artillery fire.

The Germans during one 24-hour period of a recent day sent at least three times as many shells as the Americans were entrenching. One night the firing in the back areas against the approach-reached the proportions of drum fire.

It was evident the Germans thought an American trench relief was taking place. As a matter of fact, no relief was in progress and no material damage was done.

LOCAL BOARDS ASKED TO COMPILE INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—As the first step in the new classification of selected men, Provost Marshal General Crowder has directed local exemption boards to compile the information contained in their docket sheets and registration cards. The boards will need for their work from five to fifteen assistants, working from three days to two weeks, according to the size of the district.

(Fraternity Day)

9.00 a. m.—Gates open

9.30 a. m.—Exhibit buildings all thrown open to the public.

10.00 a. m.—Plowing and tractor demonstration at the Stock-watering ranch.

1.00 p. m.—Racing program starts.

(a) Cowboy sports in the center field and on half mile track.

(b) Roping contest.

(c) Pony races.

2.00 p. m.—Running races on half mile track.

(a) Diving girls.

(b) Attractions in front of the grandstand.

Austrians Will
Have Hard Time
To Get Ex

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Austrians employed in coal mines, principally in Ohio districts, can hereafter come into possession of explosives used in mining only under strict restrictions. Secretary Lane today ruled that the new law licensing use of high explosives which prohibits their possession by enemy aliens extends to subjects of any country allied with an enemy of the United States.

Secretary Lane ruled that where a mining company has its own magazine and a licensed foreman, explosives may be issued to aliens for use on the premises surrounded with certain safeguards. The Austrian or German miner, however, may no longer buy his own explosives for mining and use them without accountability.

The law, by licensing possession and use of explosives is intended to check outrages.

EXPENDITURES OF
GOVERNMENT FAR
BELOW ESTIMATES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—In a speech before the Investment Bankers' association here tonight, Secretary McAdoo disclosed that government expenditures are running far below estimates given congress, and predicted that the amount of money still to be raised for the fiscal year would not exceed ten billion dollars.

"Vague and unfounded apprehensions seem to exist in the public mind as to the extent of the fiscal requirements of the United States during the current fiscal year," the secretary said.

"It may be helpful to the country to know that these requirements have been greatly exaggerated and that in the judgment of the secretary of the treasury, there is no reason whatever for apprehension on this score. This opinion is based upon the latest estimates of our financial needs."

"During the past few days the various departments of the government have submitted to me their estimates of expenditures during the current fiscal year. On the basis of these estimates I am confident that, allowing for a liberal balance in the general fund at the close of the fiscal year, not more than \$10,000,000,000 remains to be raised by the issue of bonds."

"This is not regarded by the treasury department as a task that will in any way strain the capacity of the government to raise money. The splendid success of the second Liberty loan shows that the people are fully determined to support the war and are prepared to make such sacrifices of luxuries, pleasures, comforts and conveniences as may be necessary."

"The estimates of the various departments include appropriations already made and proposed supplementary to be submitted at the forthcoming session of congress. Though the estimated ordinary expenditures (excluding advances to the allies) for the year average about a billion a month, the ordinary expenditures for the last month period ended October 31, have been only \$1,295,000,000 or at the rate of \$324,000,000 a month. For instance, the expenditures for the war department for the four month period have been 30 per cent less than were estimated by that department for that period. It may be confidently expected, therefore, that the actual expenditures for the balance of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, will not at the most exceed the estimates."

"The actual credits to the allies have averaged \$500,000,000 a month, or within the estimates of the secretary of the treasury, and the actual cash disbursements against the credits so established have fallen below the estimates. Of the expenditures made for the account of the United States as well as those for the account of the allies, a very large proportion has been purchased in the United States so that the operations involve merely a shifting of credits and have not been a strain on the financial resources of the country. Not only is this true, but every precaution is being taken by wise restrictions upon the shipment of gold, accompanied by careful study of the course of international trade to husband the resources of the country."

The gold monetary stock (coin and bullion used as money) in the United States on November 1, 1917, is estimated at \$2,041,300,000. The increase in the past ten months has been \$174,500,000; while in the past five years it has been \$1,615,323,000. In five years the proportion of world's gold monetary stock held by the United States has increased from approximately one-fifth to more than one-third.

The business of the investment

bankers' association convention was concluded with the passage of resolutions pledging the association to the furtherance of only those enterprises which have a direct bearing on the conduct of the war; the creation of an organization for the flotation of government war issues and an endorsement of the movement to crush out fraudulent advertising.

It was brought out that the investment of American capital in foreign securities was valued at \$2,000,000,000 and \$2,500,000,000. Warren S. Hayden of Cleveland, was chosen president.

DISCOUNTING LIBERTY BONDS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Bonds of the first Liberty loan issue were selling in the stock market today at a price equivalent to a discount of 3 1/4 on a hundred dollar bond, while the new issue was at a discount of 3 1/2 cents. The government securities were steadily offered down, their decline accompanying the weakness of stocks and the bottom prices were new low records.

The 3 1/2 per cent yielded from yesterday's final price of 98 1/2 to 98 1/4, the four from 98 1/4 to 98 1/2. Total offerings were extensive, running into several millions of dollars. Liquidation was in part ascribed to the more pressing needs of holders to meet obligations in other quarters.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Only one British merchant vessel of more than 1000 tons was sunk by mine or submarine last week, according to the weekly statement of shipping losses issued this evening. This is the low record since Germany began her submarine campaign.

Five vessels of less than 1000 tons and one fishing boat were sunk during the week ending November 11.

The admiralty statement follows: Arrivals, 2125; sailings, 2307.

British merchant over 1000 tons, sunk by mine or submarine one; under 1000 tons, five.

Enemy vessels sunk, one; previously attacked, including three previously.

Not since Germany began the intensive submarine campaign in February has the total number of British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine been as small as the above admiralty statement shows. The previous low record was twelve merchantmen eight of them of a tonnage in excess of 1,000 and four of them of less than 1,000 tons.

The high crest of the wave of British merchantmen sunk was during the week of April 22 when forty ships of 1,000 tons and over and fifteen less tonnage were sunk. The next high record was the following week when 32 vessels of the larger and 13 of the smaller category were sent to the bottom.

French Loss Two

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The loss to French shipping through mine or submarine attacks during the week ending November 11 was two vessels, one of 1,000 tons, one of 500 tons.

NEUTRALS WILL HAVE
LIFE'S NECESSARIES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Under the States and a north European neutrals by which the American export bars were lowered, and neutral merchant ships now idle return to active service, the neutrals will be supplied with the necessities of life, according to their needs. It will be a give-and-take proposition and concessions will be made by both sides.

Holland and the Scandinavian countries undertake so far as possible to curtail their exports to Germany of iron ore, meat, fish, dairy products and fats, and have agreed that nothing sent by the United States will be re-exported in kind or used in the place of materials sent into Germany.

Foodstuffs as well as other commodities in this country owned by the neutrals will be sold to the United States and the requirements of these countries will be met by apportionment among them.

The neutrals will be carried in the ships of the countries supplied, together with food for the Belgians and in some cases foodstuffs and other materials for allied countries.

Members of the Swedish mission and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, representing the Norwegians, called at the state department today and accepted an understanding which was acceptable to both sides. The agreement that the question of supply should not cover foodstuffs alone, but where the need was shown, clothing and materials for manufacture as well.

Strong representations were made showing the desperate position in which some of the people were placed and the impossibility of shutting off at once all exports to Germany.

Details of the task of allotting and shipping the supplies to the neutrals are yet to be worked out.

Another situation that has been cleared up is the question of examination of cargoes. Under the new arrangement the ships will obtain clearance from the American ports which will give them an unbroken voyage to their destination.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Once again President Wilson has undertaken personally to prevent a general railroad strike. He has called the heads of the four great railroad brotherhoods to meet him in conference November 22 and will insist that patriotism be put ahead of private interest; that there be no attempt to handicap the operation of a vital part of the nation's war-making machinery.

The president is confident that nothing unpatriotic will be done, but if the necessity arises he is prepared to take the required steps to prevent a tie-up of transportation.

In announcing today the coming conference with the union chiefs, Judge William L. Chambers, chairman of the board of mediation and conciliation, made public a letter from the president, which said:

"It is inconceivable to me that patriotic men should now for a moment contemplate the interruption of transportation which is so absolutely necessary to the safety of the nation. . . . The last thing I should wish to contemplate would be the possibility of being obliged to take any unusual measures to operate the railroads and I have so much confidence that the men you are dealing with will appreciate the patriotic motives underlying your efforts that I shall look forward with assurance to your success."

At the time of the threatened strike averted by the eight hour law last year, it was understood that the government had developed plans for emergency operation of the railroads if that became necessary.

President Wilson's letter was sent to Judge Chambers two weeks ago, before the mediation board chairman left for Cleveland, Ohio, to confer with the union leaders. It is understood the conferences held there were productive of substantial agreements, but that the engineers, conductors, trainmen and firemen were unwilling to commit themselves unconditionally to arbitration, although welcoming mediation.

An adjustment at the White House conference next week is hoped for which will dispose of the possibility of a strike, at least for the duration of the war, either by an agreement to submit the difficulties to an arbitration board whose findings would be binding or by postponing a wage contest until the enemy overseas has been defeated.

The Switchmen's union of North America has agreed to arbitration and it is understood the Order of Railroad Telegraphers also is willing to put their case in the hands of an impartial tribunal.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The grand total of contributions in the campaign of the Young Men's Christian association to raise \$35,000,000 for the war work fund was \$11,426,504, today according to an announcement from headquarters.

The central department, with headquarters at Chicago, leads the country with a total of \$4,955,635, and the eastern department, with headquarters in this city, is second with a total of \$4,151,341. The totals for the other departments are: Boston, \$1,356,230; western, San Francisco, \$459,000; southwestern, Dallas, \$358,900; southern, Atlanta, \$250,525.

The Bankers' club at a luncheon here today adopted resolutions calling on corporations which have not already subscribed to the fund to contribute to the welfare work of the Y. M. C. A. in the war, will benefit many of their former employees. Among the contributions announced at the luncheon were:

\$100,000; Standard Oil company of Indiana, \$50,000; American Smelting and Refining company, \$100,000; General Electric company, \$75,000; the American Sugar Refining company and W. and J. Sloane, \$50,000 each; Cuban American sugar company and Home Insurance, \$25,000 each.

Robert Lansing, secretary of state, in a letter to a member of the war work council endorsing the campaign, declared that "to preserve the morale of the armed forces of a nation is essential to success if we accept Napoleon's declaration that morale is to all other factors in a war as three to one."

"But beyond the national service which is to be made possible by the collection of adequate funds," he added, "I desire to express my hearty approval of your plan to serve as well the forces of France, Italy and Russia. This plan of work among our brothers-in-arms will manifest to the governments as well as to the individuals who are benefitted, the broad spirit of fraternity which inspires the people of this country."

IN RETURN ATTACK
BANDIT BAND PUTS
FEDERALS TO ROUT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, Nov. 14.—Telegrams received here at 8:30 tonight announce the capture of Ojinaga, the Mexican border port opposite Presidio, Texas. Fighting has been in progress there all day between the forces of Francisco Villa and the federal garrison under General Cordova. It is reported here that the Villa followers numbered 5,000 instead of the few hundred which the defenders of the town had expected. Unconfirmed reports here are to the effect that some of the Villa troops have crossed into Texas and that the commander of the El Paso district has been asked to send reinforcements from here.

Telegrams received here tonight say that Martin Lopez, Villa's chief lieutenant, was executed by Villa for failure to obey orders and push home the first attack on Ojinaga this morning.

Federal Evacuate Ojinaga

PRESIDIO, Tex., Nov. 14.—Federal troops evacuated Ojinaga at 8:30 tonight and camped on the American side, where they surrendered their arms. General Juan Espinosa Y. Cordova, commander, surrendered to American troops in command of Capt. Theodore Barnes, Jr., commander of American troops in Ojinaga.

Most authentic reports place the strength of the Villa forces at fifteen hundred.

The fighting was confined to the streets of Ojinaga and in the municipal plaza since the attack opened at twilight.

Being in position to leap at the defenders of the little cluster of adobe huts called a town, the Villa forces swept past the outskirts like a wave of fire and leveled down the streets and into the military headquarters.

The rout started soon after 8 o'clock and by 8:30 the evacuation had become a mob seeking safety on the American side of the river.

The Villa troops were rounded up by American patrols, disarmed and marched to the army camp where they were guarded. The Villa troops numbered 1,000, according to the Mexican commander.

Fighting between Villa and federal forces was resumed at 8:30, central time, tonight, just as the grey haze of twilight settled over the mesa line along which the Villa soldiers were arrayed.

The firing started from the federal first line trenches, guarding the Mola road, to the southwest of the town, and was answered by Villa cavalry on the northwestern slope of the mesa upon which Ojinaga sits.

Villa troops were seen moving in along the road in the hills and a general assault was expected.

From the American side of the Rio Grande the first shot was made this evening, and the Villa forces were in progress tonight, and occasional tongues of flame from a Villa rifleman's piece, or the flashing signals of distress from the military headquarters in Ojinaga, were the only evidence of the mortal combat going on within the adobe walled streets.